



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Programme of International Congress of Medicine and Hygiene.

The following is received from the secretary of the executive committee of the congress, under date of February, 1909:

The International American Congress of Medicine and Hygiene of 1910 will take place in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, in the month of May, 1910, under the patronage of His Excellency the President of the Republic. The congress will be international American in character, the governments and scientific men of the three Americas being invited.

The members of the congress will be physicians, pharmaceutical chemists, dentists, veterinary surgeons, engineers, architects, and all other professional men connected with the several sections of the congress or who shall express to the executive committee their adhesion to the congress. This should be done in writing. Adhesion can also be obtained by the payment of \$5 in gold, which insures the receipt at a later period of the publications and reports of the congress.

The papers to be presented at the congress will be received only up to January 1, 1910. If more convenient the titles accompanied by extracts of the papers will be received in order to facilitate the timely organization of the sections.

The official languages will be Spanish, French, Portuguese, and English.

The secretary of the congress, whose address is, "Faculty of Medicine, Buenos Aires, Argentina," will send on request bulletins, programmes, forms of membership, etc., and all particulars relating to the congress.

SECTIONS.

1. Biological and fundamental medicine. Bacteriology, general and experimental pathology, descriptive, topographical, and pathological anatomy, physiology, embryology, histology, and parasitology.

2. Medicine and clinics. Medical, therapeutical, semiological, paediatric, nervous and mental clinic, criminal anthropology, epidemiology, dermatology, and syphilology.

3. Surgery and its clinics. Surgical clinic, oto-rhino-laryngological clinic, infantile surgery, ophthalmology, gynaecology, and genito-urinary.

4. Public hygiene. Public hygiene, demography, sanitary organization, legal medicine, international sanitary prophylaxis, industrial hygiene, naval medicine and surgery, scholastic hygiene, tuberculous demography, tuberculosis statistics, and social defence.

5. Pharmacy and chemistry.

6. Sanitary technology.
7. Veterinary police. Contagious diseases. Veterinary medicine.
8. Dental pathology.
9. Exhibition of hygiene.

PROJECT OF THE EXHIBITION OF GENERAL HYGIENE FOR 1910.

[Copy of the general programme, to be supplemented by the regulations and the detailed programme with the classification of the exhibition and of the exhibits.]

The general exhibition of hygiene will be opened in the city of Buenos Aires in May, 1910.

This exhibition of hygiene will be universal as regards the exhibits in connection with hygiene and international as regards representation.

It will be divided with reference to representation and competition for prizes in the following manner:

1. National competition.
2. International Latin-American competition.
3. General competition.

The competitors in the national competition will be the exhibitors of the Argentine Republic with exhibits produced and manufactured exclusively in the country.

The competitors in the International Latin-American competition will be those of all the Latin-American nations with exhibits produced or manufactured exclusively in their respective countries.

The competitors in the general competition will be those of all the other nations of the world and of the Argentine Republic and the other Latin-American nations which in an especial way manifest their desire to compete.

The competitors of the Argentine Republic with exclusively national products and those of Latin America in the same conditions will receive the necessary space for their installations covered and free of charge. The installations will be at their own expense.

The competitors of the other nationalities will receive the space necessary for their installations free of charge and in case they need covered space such will be at their own expense.

The exhibition will be eminently practical and will occupy an extensive site, with easy and frequent access, sufficient for all the installations and customary accessories in these exhibitions.

The exhibition will close on the —— of 1910 and within the following forty days the exhibition premises must be evacuated.

AUSTRALIA.

Report from Newcastle—Further relative to plague case imported from Sydney.

Consul Killmaster reports, April 5:

There is one case of bubonic plague at this port. This case originated at Sydney. The patient came to Newcastle to work as a rat catcher for the city council. He had previously been engaged in cleansing operations in the plague area in Sydney, and had been thus employed where a large number of plague rats were found, and where several fatal cases of the disease originated. He has been in the isolation ward of the Newcastle hospital since March 18 last and has now almost recovered.

In reply to an inquiry from this consulate the medical health officer of the port of Newcastle writes, under date of April 2, 1909, that the plague patient at present in the Newcastle hospital fell ill within twenty-four hours after his arrival at Newcastle from Sydney.

(See Public Health Reports, May 21, 1909, p. 691.)